

Univ. Center Controversy Develops

Law Students Announce Suit

GW LAW STUDENTS will challenge the University Center fee of \$75 in court, Law School representative Joel Dictow told the Student Assembly last night.

The decision to sue was made by the Task Force on Legal Action, which had been considering the action for a week.

Dictow would not elaborate on the legal basis for the suit, nor on the type of court action which will be requested. He said, that the suit will probably cover the entire student body, rather than law students only.

Dictow expressed confidence that the lawsuit will not be dismissed before a full court hearing is held. This will give law students the right to subpoena University documents as evidence and to call administrators to court for questioning.

Marshall Snider, chairman of the Task Force, indicated last week that one purpose of the suit is to force the University to disclose information that might be embarrassing.

Snider, in setting up the Task Force, had suggested as possible legal

(See Suit, p. 4)

Center Comm. Requests Fee

PRESIDENT LLOYD H. ELLIOTT told the University Center Committee Tuesday that forcing faculty and administrators to pay a Center fee would "greatly weaken the University's faculty recruiting position."

Despite Elliott's position, the Committee passed the following motion: "It is the sense of the University Center Committee that faculty and administrators above the grades stipulated in the report of the Subcommittee on Finances, eligible to join the Faculty Club, but who do not choose to do so, be assessed a maximum fee of \$25 or a minimum fee of \$15."

Elliott told the overflow audience attending the afternoon meeting in the Rice Hall Board room that "no expression" was ever given to the thought that faculty or administration should pay a fee."

Levying such a fee, said Elliott, would be an "unprecedented action."

Disagreeing with those students who argue that the Center fee was "put over" on the students, Elliott

(See Center, p. 3)



Addressing a meeting of the University Center Committee on Tuesday, President Elliott stated that a mandatory fee for faculty and administrators would "greatly weaken the University's faculty recruiting position."

photo by Coleen

The HATCHET

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Thursday, March 13, 1969

SDS Speaker Wolff Served Senate Committee Subpoena

by Carol Ross

WHAT STARTED as an average SDS meeting Tuesday night ended with cries of anger when two federal agents served the guest speaker, Karl Deitrich Wolff, with a subpoena to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee this morning at 10 a.m.

Wolff, past President of the German Socialization Deutschen Studentenbundes, is to testify concerning his entry into the country and other matters.

In response to the action taken against Wolff, the Washington area SDS will hold a demonstration at the Old Senate Office Building today at 10 a.m. with a rally immediately afterwards.

SDS president Nick Greer said the committee's action "is simply another example of the supposedly democratic system which we speak so highly of... yet when anyone speaks freely they are subpoenaed."

In the last several weeks Wolff has spoken on 26 campuses across the United States and Canada.

Speaking on the national reaction to student demonstrations for change, Wolff said "People aren't concerned... they don't dare to be... they are afraid and don't know what to do about it."

"We don't live in society where the better argument wins... and where free speech means anything."

Describing the German student movement to a highly interested audience of nearly 200, Wolff explained that they had to shift from mere verbal

protest to the use of more forceful tactics.

He said that in the past, various activities had been organized by students, including political debates in factories, underground newspapers in high schools, and university evaluation committees.

When all these were met with police intervention, Wolff said the students realized all their efforts "had been completely in vain." He said it "became necessary to use more forceful means of expression so that students could give a political

answer to the situation of repression that had been created against us."

Wolff said, for example, that when police came to break up demonstrations, students failed to run, as had sometimes happened before. They now set up barricades, and when clubbed by police, they "clubbed back."

Wolff also placed great importance on the current student awareness of the need for "social change."

He said, "...to bring about

(See SDS p. 4)

Elliott Gives Rationale For Univ. Center Fee

by Greg Valliere

A GW LAW STUDENT who wrote a letter to University President Lloyd Elliott objecting to the \$75 University Center fee has received a four page reply defending the assessment.

"We cannot," Elliott concluded in his defense of the fee, "allow George Washington University to slide into the academic graveyard because of a runaway economy."

Jerold Schneider, the law student, addressed himself to Elliott as not "a member of any faction" or a "perpetual protestor." Because graduate students spend little time at the Student Union and often work, he reasoned, the fee for them should be reduced to "approximately \$35."

Elliott began his reply by

stating that "in September, 1965 when I first arrived on the George Washington University campus the topic, perhaps of greatest concern to students, was a new student center."

"The means of financing the Center," he continued, "came in for its share of attention as well, and the concept of paying for the Center by an all student fee was not only readily accepted but was itself promoted by the Student Council in those days as the reasonable way to make this project a reality."

Elliott went on to denounce the concept of a faculty fee, stating that at the time "no expression was ever given to the thought that faculty members would greatly weaken the University's faculty recruiting

(See Fee, p. 4)

reden vom
Wetter

Wir nicht.

SDS's speaker at its Tuesday night meeting, Karl Deitrich, was subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to testify about his method of entering the country photo by Resnikoff

Bulletin Board

Thursday, March 13

WRGW RADIO will broadcast "Ballad for a Wanton Boy," a play for radio by Philip Lee Devin at 7:05 p.m. This is the first in a series of nine weekly drama broadcasts.

THE NEWMAN FOUNDATION sponsors a mass tonight at Strong Hall in the formal lounge at 7:30 p.m.

THERE WILL BE an SDS meeting tonight in Mon. 4 at 8:30 p.m. All are welcome.

A MEETING for all interested in working on the secretariat of National Model OAS will be held this evening at 7:30 p.m. in Model Government Office, second floor of the Student Union Annex. Assignments will be made at this meeting.

THE BADMINTON CLUB will meet every Thursday beginning tonight in the Women's Gymnasium, 817 23rd St., N.W. Both men and women are invited. For information call Mrs. Young 676-6282.

DELTA PHI EPSILON will hold a rush meeting this evening for anyone interested in foreign affairs, at 9 in Mitchell Hall lobby. Followed by initiation for current pledges. Please attend and bring your initiation fee.

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS is inviting its undergraduate students to a reception to be held in Woodhull House this afternoon from 4 to 6.

THERE WILL BE a Teach-In discussing Center Fee Resources, and Undergraduate finances at 8 p.m. in Mitchell tonight.

DRAFT COUNSELING CLASS. Anyone interested in being trained as a draft counselor is invited to attend a

counseling class sponsored by the Law Students' Civil Rights Counsel in Monroe 1-A tonight at 7:30.

Friday, March 14

MARCELLE COPAKEN, a research analyst for the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee will speak at Hillel on the "Israeli and American Jewish Youth: A Positive Relevance."

THE TEACH-IN continues this afternoon at 3 p.m. in Lower Lisner. (See Thursday note).

AD HOC COMMITTEE on University Research Policy will meet at 11 a.m. in the 8th floor board room of Rice Hall. Open to interested members of university committee.

BIG SIS petitioning closes today at 5 p.m. All petitions should be returned to the Activities Office at that time.

THERE WILL BE an Organizational Meeting for the WTA Tennis Team at 2 p.m. in Bldg. K.

LAST DAY to hear Returned Peace Corps Volunteers speak to interested students. The RPCVs have served in Nigeria, India, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. They will be in the Student Union and Thurston Hall. A 30-minute placement test will be given by appointment. For information, phone 676-6495.

A K Psi will hold a luncheon today in the New Senate Office Bldg., Room G221 at 12:30, honoring Sen. R. Yarborough (D.Tex.)

NEW STUDENT ASSEMBLY MEMBERS are invited to a reception prior to today's University Senate Meeting at 1:30 p.m. on the 6th floor of the Library.

Saturday, March 15

LAST DAY TO SIGN UP FOR Student Orientation Task force. Fill out a card at the Student Activities Office in the Student Union Annex.

Sunday, March 16

THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL musical presentation of Up With People, which has been performed on nationwide TV and before international audiences will be offered at 8 p.m. tonight in the auditorium of the Immaculate Conception Academy at 24th and K St. N.W. Everyone invited to attend. Seating will be limited.

TEACH-IN continues today at 3 p.m. in Thurston Lounge. (see Thursday note).

Notes

STUDENTS WHO WISH to see As You Like It with their parents during Parent's Weekend should pick up their tickets during registration for parents so that they can sit together. Other students should pick up their tickets at the Box Office.

SIGMA ALPHA ETA will have its next meeting on March 18th at 7:30 p.m. in Strong Hall. The guest speakers will discuss Speech Therapy in the Public Schools. All members and friends are urged to attend.

JOHN KARR, a lawyer for the ACLU will speak on Wed., March 19th at 8 p.m. on "Homosexuals and the Law" in Room 20 of the Law School. Sponsored by the Mattachine Society of Washington.

ART BUCHWALD will speak at a bagel and lox brunch at the Hillel House on Sun., March 23rd at 12 noon.

PETITIONING WILL

REMAIN OPEN for the class of 1969 Alumni Class Council through Monday March 17th in the Alumni Office, Bacon Hall, room 100. Election for the 5 man council will be held in conjunction with the Center Board elections on March 20th and 21st.

THERE WILL BE a Dobro Slovo invitation on Thursday, March 20th at 7:30 p.m. in the main lounge of Strong Hall. At 8:30 there will be a lecture on Turgenev by Dr. Hill, visiting professor from Cambridge. All are invited.

WRGW WILL INTERVIEW Sen. Mike Mansfield on March 17th at 8:30 p.m. On March 18, Rep. Gerald Ford will be

interviewed at 8:30 p.m. Also on March 18th, the original broadcast of "War of the Worlds" by Orson Welles will be heard at 10:30 p.m.

PROFESSOR SUBRAMANIAM MORYADAS will speak on "The Hindu Religion and Economic Development" at the Interfaith Forum on March 19.

YOU CAN STILL join the Student Orientation Task Force. Fill out a card at the Student Activities Office in the Student Union Annex before Wednesday, March 19. You don't have to be in Washington this summer to join!! For further information contact Chuck Kahn, Jr. 676-6558.

Elliott Answers Complaint On Security Committee

FOLLOWING AN EXCHANGE of letters on the subject between himself and Student Assembly president Neil Portnow, University president Lloyd Elliott told the Hatchet that he sees no split between the students and faculty on the question of University security, as both groups have a common interest.

Portnow had asked the

Howard Univ. Campus Returns To Normalcy

HOWARD UNIVERSITY returned to normalcy yesterday morning, following the peaceful withdrawal the night before of about 100 students from the Fine Arts Building.

president to give students and faculty members equal representation on the Ad Hoc Committee on Campus Security, a request which Elliott has, in effect denied.

Elliott told the Hatchet that he is more concerned with making sure the committee is effective, with enough members with practical and professional experience, than he is with achieving a particular student-faculty ratio.

Elliott's letter follows.

Dear Neil:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of February 25 concerning membership on the Ad Hoc Committee on Campus Security to Professor John Cibinic, Jr. Upon the (See Security, p. 12)

Registration For WAFU Held Today at GW

The Washington Area Free University (WAFU), a non-profit forum for free education to the public, will hold registration throughout the D.C. area this week.

Over 120 courses are offered, ranging from history and political science to "good trips." Courses are led and attended by area high school and college students, dropouts, housewives, physicians, and lawyers.

Registration will continue today and tomorrow on campus at the Student Union and the SERVE office. Catalogs will be available.

Harper's Sponsors Criticism Contest

HARPER'S MAGAZINE will sponsor a criticism contest for college students. The contest, held for the first time this year, is open to all articles of political, social, or artistic criticism of unusual quality.

The critiques must concern an event, issue, or personality which has had national exposure and is of current interest. They must be written by a college or university student and have

appeared in any official or unofficial college publication between September 1, 1969, and April 30, 1969 - the date the contest closes.

The magazine is offering three first prizes - \$500 for political criticism, \$500 for social criticism, and \$500 for film, theater, music, art, or literary criticism, with matching prizes of \$500 to the publication which carries the winning articles.

Anyone wishing to contribute such articles to the Hatchet should submit them for approval to Features Editor Rick Mink, Cultural Affairs Editor Paul Wachtel, or Editor-in-Chief Paul Panitz.

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PART TIME: Major Northwest 22nd Street Auto Co. needs auto attendants to start work March 31. Hours are available anytime between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday thru Friday. Applicant's should be at least 18, neat in appearance, and have valid driver's license. Starting salary is \$1.70 per hr. Contact Mr. Solon at 265-1777/8882 or contact GW Student Placement Office.

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FANS OF AYN RAND-those wishing to associate with supporters of Objectivist philosophy (formulated by Ayn Rand) for discussion purposes - call 347-8967.

SUMMER STUDY-TRAVEL in Mexico and Ecuador. Write Mibar 6264 N. Bay Ridge Milwaukee Wisconsin.

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Art Students Advocate Replacement of Dean

by Bill Yard

DISGRUNTLED STUDENTS at the Corcoran School of Art met yesterday and recommended that a "competent man, subject to approval by students and faculty," be appointed to replace current Dean of Students Eugene Meyers.

In a letter to Aldus Chapin, the Executive Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, CSA student body president John Williams stated that the students "feel that it would be to the benefit of the school if Mr. Meyers' contract is not renewed after June of this year."

The student action follows a series of recommendations from Corcoran's Faculty Association, formed this year. The students, stated Williams in his letter, "voted unanimously to support the faculty in their recommendations regarding curriculum planning, faculty benefits, and representation on relevant committees" but "we disagree with the decision to retain Mr. Meyers."

The "primary reasons" for the students' dissatisfaction with Meyers, according to Williams, are threefold. First, "Mr. Meyers is opposed to considering proposals from the students unless he has pre-conceived the proposals. This is a part of his

military nature (Meyers' long experience as an officer in the Air Force) and perhaps is not his fault, however it is a great stumbling block in the path of the Corcoran School of Art."

Williams' letter then criticized Meyers' "secretive manner of operation (which) is not one which will further the quality of the Corcoran School of Art."

Finally, Williams blasted Meyers' "immoral treatment of Alexander Russo, in that he provided Mr. Russo with a secret terminal contract after firing him on the basis of incompetence."

"We feel that Mr. Russo is indeed a competent teacher," the letter continues, "and that Mr. Meyers is now qualified to judge Mr. Russo's competence."

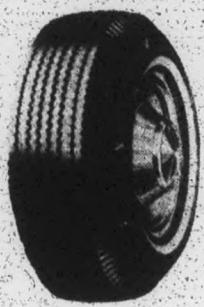
Williams commented last night that Meyers has also "mishandled" admissions policy, by "letting in too many students" in order to aid Corcoran's financial condition.

The students, who plan to meet again on Monday, had assembled nearly a hundred strong with both Chapin and Meyers. "The general feeling among the students was that the meetings accomplished little if anything," a student press release.



The Mitchell Hall Judicial Board met last night to decide the fate of five residents accused of damaging dormitory property. photo by Resnikoff

dark & hatched.



Mitchell Hall Disciplines 5

OVER 100 MITCHELL HALL residents gathered last night to witness the "trial" of five students charged with damaging dorm property.

The Mitchell Hall Judicial Board, headed by dorm Vice President Andy Tolin, accepted guilty pleas from the five, Larry Hott, Richard Brave, Stu Lackman, Tom Golden and Ira Cohen who were charged with breaking a chandelier while playing football in the lobby.

The five were instructed to

pay damages and each were penalized with three hours of dorm office duty. An additional charge of littering was dropped.

The meeting ended with Resident Director Mike Holloran explaining the University drug policy and denying any knowledge of rumored dorm-wide "busts."

Holloran held the large crowd that he would not likely know of an impending raid, and that he could do nothing to stop one while in progress.

Center — from p. 1

Faculty Fee Approved

told the group that "no decision that has been reached since I've been here has been more greatly influenced by student opinion than the decision to proceed with the Student Center."

"When a student charged that the original discussion of a fee had involved one of approximately \$35 per year, Elliott said that "fees of all levels were mentioned," but "serious discussion was about \$25, \$30, \$40 per semester."

After Elliott left the meeting, Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer H. John Cantini presented the report of the Center subcommittee on finance, stating that the subcommittee was considering levying a fee against administrators and faculty members.

Cantini concluded his report by stating that "a substantial segment of those employees would be greatly inconvenienced and burdened by such a fee," suggesting that the fee only be levied against higher ranking faculty and administrators.

Depending on the rate schedule, Cantini told the Committee, a mandatory fee would bring in anywhere from \$47,500 to \$93,750.

The motion to charge the

He emphasized that a raid could and most likely would occur if the blatant use of drugs in the dorm continued. Holloran urged the audience to remember the penalties for possession and added that the University has a very dim attitude toward dealers.

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Frustration is Cause

European Unrest Analyzed

by Dick Beer

STUDENT UNREST in Europe and America was analyzed Monday night by Prof. Irling Fetscher of the University of Frankfurt, who spoke to a gathering of political science majors at Strong Hall.

Dr. Fetscher, who is spending this year with the New School of Social Research in New York, told the group that the chief cause of student unrest was frustration over their inability to affect change.

In France and Germany, Fetscher pointed out, the ruling parties have no serious opposition due to the popularity of de Gaulle in France and the merger of the two major political parties in West Germany.

The frustration of American students was attributed to their inability to significantly affect Viet Nam war policy and the conditions of the cities.

Focusing on Germany, Dr. Fetscher contended that any generation's actions should be judged in light of their own life experiences. In Germany the experiences of the last 15 years or so included a softening attitude towards communism

Fee — from p. 1

and an erosion of America's "lily white" image, due largely to the Viet Nam war. Professor Fetscher admitted that if these were his only life experiences, his own outlook would be "quite different."

Fetscher divided the German student protest movement into two parts: efforts to join with other groups in society to protest broad public issues, and attempts to restructure the University system as a prelude to restructuring the society.

The first part, according to Fetscher, has been a "failure" and the second part he labeled "rather dangerous" due to the possibility of right-wing reaction to the protesting.

The protests against the universities have centered around the traditional reverential attitude towards professors and the strict, exceedingly formal method of instruction.

Though he stated that he was "in sympathy with" the students' grievances, Fetscher asserted that the students are mistaken in thinking that they have to "smash existing institutions to get ahead."

The chief deficiency in the German protest movement, according to Fetscher, is its lack

of "adequate critical theory" and its need for "a more successful form of opposition and protest."

This lack of specific issues, according to the professor, sets the German protests off from American protests which can zero in on the Viet Nam war and the racial situation.

Professor Fetscher added that the Germans' lack of issues have led to such unconventional expressions as the assertion that the German state exists only as a geographic entity with no social or cultural existence, as well as "the riding of motorcycles through the halls of the University of Munich."

Suit — from p. 1

Lawyers to Sue

grounds for the suit either contract law or antitrust law. He noted a schedule of tuition increases on page 29 of the University Catalogue which does not mention a fee, observing that university catalogues have often been held to be contracts between the student and the administration.

Snyder did not elaborate on possible implications in antitrust law, except to suggest that linking the Center with the educational functions of GW was a "tie-in" or package deal of a type sometimes reviewed by courts. If the fee does violate antitrust law, any student wrongly forced to pay it may be awarded triple damages.

Law Professor John Banzhaf, who originally suggested the suit, said that cases involving the relation of students to the university are not common, and have always involved the right to discipline students, rather than finances. He hoped that this case might establish a precedent concerning the role of students in financial decisions of a university.

In response to questions from the Student Assembly, Dictow said he did not know when the suit would be filed, or when a decision would be reached.

Elliott Explains Fee

position and would, from such information as I have available, constitute an unprecedented action.

"It should be mentioned, too, that the University agreed to set about raising another \$1 million to help defray the total costs. This effort will continue until success has been achieved."

Elliott said that the recent construction of the Law Library, which "had a specific bearing on the posture of the entire University," hindered

fund-raising drives for the Center.

Replying to Schneider's charge that some students would use the Center more than others, Elliott stated:

"Undoubtedly, some students will benefit directly more than others, but this is true whether one examines the University Library, the Law Library, the present Student Union, the new Center or any other general or even specific service of the institution."

"Having wrestled with the problem of equitable assessment of fees for benefits received in a number of situations, I would readily admit that the equation is almost impossible to balance."

Elliott continued that such a

(See Fee, p. 9)

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Law School Representative to the Student Assembly Joel Dictow announced to the Assembly at last night's meeting that a group of Law Students intended to sue the University over the proposed \$75 University Center Fee. photo by Panitz

Center Candidates

At-large No. 1	Bob Johnson
At-large No. 2	Bob McClenon
Operations Chairman	Jon Askew
Secretary of Operations	John Chupis
Food Service	Steve Skancke
Bookstore Liaison	John Williams
Parking Liaison	Mark Yacker
Center Management Representative	Jeanne Brodsky
Program Chairman	Georgia Pournarss
Secretary of Program Board	Bruce Casner
Treasurer	Cathy Bernard
Public Relations Rep.	Dick Ehman
Programming Rep.	John Galenski
Community Relations Rep.	John Davies
Resident Rep.	Michael Kelly
Nonresident Rep.	Dennis Arrow
Foreign Student Rep.	Alan Zackowitz
	Judy Sabin
	Lynn Stelle
	Edie Marion
	Kathy Mugil
	Mike Checca
	Sheila Birnbach
	Steve Harris
	Fred Mann
	Steve Gordon
	Howard Berger
	Sandy Goodman
	Al Honorof
	Ike Kruger
	Jeff Winter
	Craig Ruff
	Mike Schachere
	Steve Stein
	Betsy Buchner
	Chris Pullen
	Frederic Baumgarten
	Alexandra Todorovich

SDS — from p. 1

Speaker Supoenaed

change they (the students) realized they must organize themselves to bring about the change . . . to create the university they want," and continued, "There is not to be a free university in a society that

is not free."

The radical speaker stressed that the New Left and mobilization are "quick to believe that there is possibility to bring about change," and they want to do something about it. "Today the movement has come to pose a threat against the administration," he said, "the movement is spreading."

Wolff ended his talk by saying that the situation in West Germany parallels that in America stating that "the situation in the United States affects our situation. I don't think we leftist students can explain what is happening in West Germany today if we can't explain what is happening in Los Angeles."

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Students Work With Faculty

Yale Institutes Afro-American Studies

New Haven, Conn. (I.P.) - For the first time, a new curriculum at Yale has been developed not by the faculty alone but jointly with students. The Yale faculty voted recently to establish a new program in Afro-American Studies. Effective next September Yale students will be able to major in this field during their four undergraduate years.

The planning committee consisted of four professors and four students - the latter all members of the Black Student Alliance at Yale.

Although many colleges, including Yale, have been offering individual courses in Afro-American studies, the new Yale program is the first of a major university that makes this subject a field of study leading to the B.A. degree. American courses are being proposed for political and not intellectual reasons. Robert A. Dahl, Sterling Professor of Political Science who was committee chairman, emphasized that the strongly stated desire for the program among some Yale students

"should hardly be considered a disadvantage, much less a disqualification."

However, he said, "the only valid justification of the proposed program, and the only one advanced by those of us who propose this major, is that it fulfills legitimate educational needs at Yale and meets the standards we expect in all our majors."

The program, he pointed out, is designed to meet the needs of white students as well as black. "It is hard to say which is the more appalling," he said, "the ignorance of whites about black people or the ignorance of Afro-Americans about their own experience."

Charles H. Taylor, Provost of Yale, emphasized that "The Black students' recommendation of a major in Afro-American studies has been especially persuasive on two counts:

"First, they have insisted from the beginning that it is educationally essential for all students in Yale College to be able to enlarge their

understanding of the Black experience."

"Second, they have insisted that the major be intellectually rigorous, urging concentration in a discipline, such as history or economics, together with the interdisciplinary scope which the

subject requires."

The proposal approved by the faculty was the result of more than nine months of work by the joint committee appointed last winter by President Kingman Brewster, Jr.

Members of the Black Student Alliance at Yale (BSAY) met with President Brewster and other staff and faculty officers including Provost Taylor to discuss, among other topics, curriculum.

The BSAY has about 100 members representing about 90 per cent of the Black students at Yale. Last May the BSAY scheduled a special conference with the support of the University on the subject of "the intellectual value and relevance of studying and teaching the Black Experience. Featured were a number of leading Negro intellectuals including Harold Cruse, Maulana Ron Karenga, Alvin Poussaint, and Boniface Obichere.

Heading the list of white speakers was McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation. Many of the recommendations of the conference were incorporated into the proposal presented by the joint Yale committee to the faculty.

Yale already has a sizeable number of experts on the faculty who are teaching courses and doing research in the general area of Afro-American Studies. Last summer, Yale appointed to its faculty Leonard Thompson, the British-born historian who was at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) where he built up their African Studies Program.

The committee report points out that there are more than 45 different courses now in the Yale curriculum which can be coordinated as the core of the Afro-American Studies major.

Fraternity Averages

SCHOLARSHIP
FALL SEMESTER 1968

Actives and Pledges	Index	Ratings
Kappa Sigma	22	2.984
Phi Sigma Delta	65	2.804
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	42	2.725
Sigma Phi Epsilon	33	2.719
Sigma Alpha Mu	27	2.711
Alpha Epsilon Pi	39	2.702
All Fraternity		2.657
Tau Kappa Epsilon	45	2.643
Sigma Chi	40	2.625
Sigma Nu	45	2.572
Tau Epsilon Phi	47	2.571
All Men		2.499
Delta Tau Delta	37	2.456
Phi Sigma Kappa	36	2.444

Young Democrats

GW Support Sought

MARIE CULLINGHAM, D.C. National Committee-woman, and Dave Busch, President of the National College Young Democrats, addressed twenty-five members of GW's Young Democrats at their Monday night meeting.

Discussing the issue of home rule for the District, Mrs. Cullingham called for student support in a "re-education process" on home rule for Congress.

According to the committee-woman, seventy percent of the Representatives who voted for the unsuccessful 1966 home rule measure have left the House, and their successors must accordingly be informed on the issue.

Mrs. Cullingham, in introducing other projects for the GW students, called for helpers in the Democratic

National Headquarter's library. She also drew attention to her School of Politics, which she hopes to institute in various colleges in the area. The school will train students and citizens in the Democratic Party processes.

In addition, Mrs. Cullingham urged students to work on the problem of slum housing and reform in this problem as it concerns the District.

Busch then told the club about the National Executive Committee meeting in New Orleans, which lowered the maximum age limit for Young Democrat members to thirty-five.

Carole Leightman, president of GW's Young Democrats, discusses American University's convention for local chapters on March 8, and outlined the state organization convention coming up on March 23.

GW Groups To Sponsor People-To-People Weekends

by Steve Ross

THE GW ECUMENICAL Community will sponsor three people-to-people weekends in the coming month. The first two will be on this and next Sundays, March 16 and 23, and a final one will be on Sunday, April 13. The purpose of these weekends will be to establish dialogue between high school and college students of different races and religions.

Other than GW members, there will be high school area students participating, along with students from Catholic, American, Howard, Federal City College, Georgetown, George Mason, Bowie State and D.C. Teachers.

Co-sponsoring this weekend are GW's Ecumenical Community, the GW Board of Chaplains, I.S.S., the Student Assembly, SERVE, Newman Foundation, and the Wesley Foundation of Howard University.

The first session will begin

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779-8979

this Sunday at 2:30 in lower Lisner. The theme will be communication. There will be discussion groups led by Dave Lesage and Frank Chaison, who are professional sensitivity trainers. There will also be soul music from Howard Y., and an Afro-American fashion show. The program will conclude around 7:00 with folk-singing and an informal service.

On Sunday, March 23, activities will move to the Union Methodist Church. Encounter groups, led by members of American University's "White Racism Task Force," will meet.

Brian Schuyler's blues and hard rock band will be performing during the afternoon.

The final session on Sunday, April 13, will again meet in the Union Methodist Church. The

theme will be reconciliation. Floyd Werle, of the U.S. Air Force Band, has written an original score to be used by his combo at the meeting. At this final session there will be an attempt to draw the weekends together with a group encounter.

Organizers of this program are Rev. Ray Clements, Rev. Wintermeyer, Rev. Harold Bell, Phil Brown, Beth Souza; Jean Reaves, Deb Crim, Pris Poe, Laura Pearsall, Jeff Sheppard, Henry Ziegler and Steve Ross. Emcee for the programs will be Phil Brown. Thus far, 225 high school and college students from D.C. and Baltimore are planning to attend. Food will be provided at all functions. Anyone interested in attending should call Ray Clements at 676-6328 or 481-9152 or Phil Brown at 676-7420.

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Center of Controversy

UNIVERSITY CENTER DIRECTOR BORIS BELL envisions our new University Center as a true focal point for all campus activities, a place where students, faculty members, and administrators can get together to create the spirit of "community" which everyone says is what a University is supposed to be all about. But how can there be any "community" or feeling of well being between these three groups, when one of the groups is carrying the entire burden of paying for this "University Center?"

President Elliott might as well have said he will never accept the idea of a faculty-administration Center fee when he told the Center Committee Tuesday that the presence of such a fee would seriously impair the University's faculty recruiting program. So much for a mandatory faculty-administration fee. But ruling out a

mandatory fee does not rule out faculty and administration help in amortizing the Center mortgage. The Administration made one of the worst mistakes in its history when it decided not to hide the center fee in a tuition increase. But the mistake was made. Students know that they, and they alone, are paying for the Center. In the absence of a reasonable alternative, perhaps they should begin to think about the possibility of refusing to share the facility of the Center with those who refuse to share in the expense of its construction.

It may be that students themselves will not have to pay; it is always possible that the suit planned by a group of law students will succeed. But we find such a circumstance highly unlikely, just as we consider the concept of a tuition or fee strike a utopian delusion.

There are many who consider the idea

of faculty and administrators paying a fee as a similar delusion. If this is true, justice and equity are concepts foreign to the George Washington University. It is not the justice of this cause that will win in the end, but the mobilization of power; and in this respect, the faculty and administration have the upper hand. The only way to break that power is to flex a little realistic student power, and that means to prevent faculty and administration from using a student financed building. In this regard, the administration must be held to its promise, made by Director of the Budget William Johnson. He said that if the Faculty Club does not come up with its required payment to the Center, there will be no Faculty Club.

On this matter, there will be no quarter. Students will not subsidize the new Faculty Club as they are now subsidizing the old.

Letters to the Editor

Due Process

The case against Mr. David Kramer has been officially dropped. However, if we are to learn or derive any benefits from having gone through the experience, we should take a closer look at the significance of the outcome and the processes involved.

The reports of the Hatchet seemed to give the general impression that Dean Sherburne suddenly realized that "the general confusion surrounding the case" were grounds for dropping charges. This is not entirely true, as an accounting of the facts behind the decision will reveal.

Upon receipt of the letter of suspension, Mr. Kramer immediately sought the assistance and counsel of several persons. Having read the letter, it was apparent to me that Mr. Kramer's basic rights had been violated. He would be forced, according to the wording of the

letter, to prove himself innocent of a charge against him. He had been indicted before his guilt was proven beyond a reasonable doubt. His case was not processed without undue delay. In short, he had been denied reasonable due process.

It was at this point that I felt a responsibility to insure that Mr. Kramer be given a fair deal, guaranteeing his rights. Mr. Kramer agreed to permit me to act in his behalf to do this. I immediately informed Dean Sherburne of this decision, and we initiated a series of long, tedious discussions concerning the particular problems of the case. These talks resulted in a letter to Kramer from Sherburne giving two alternatives: "Further review of the entire matter with the Dean of Men . . ." or "A review of the entire matter before the University Hearing Committee on Student Affairs . . ."

In my letter of reply, I offered, "the following suggestions to insure equitable and fair procedures for all

parties concerned: 1. The original decision (suspension 'from the University for one academic year, i.e. until spring term 1970') be withheld pending further action. 2. The case should be reviewed by the Office of the Dean of Men with the purpose of including all parties involved to insure a final decision based on all of the relevant facts . . . 3. Such a new consideration of the case should guarantee Mr. Kramer the basic rights of due process, procedural fairness and equity . . ." I then listed ten basic points which constitute such equity.

In another meeting, Sherburne informed me that this proposal was satisfactory. It was not until Sunday evening that the decision to drop the case had been made.

In conclusion, I wish to point out several things. It was through the efforts of concerned students, willing to talk and negotiate, that this case was settled in a fair way. It was the power of the argument of elected student leaders that administrators were responsive to. And it was through the patience of all concerned that this case was resolved.

One further point. To those who doubt the urgent need for an efficient and working judicial system, examine the status quo.

Students have no rights. They have no guarantee of due process. They have no satisfactory court system to protect their rights. It is with this in mind that I urge all members of the University Community to closely inspect the Student Bill of Rights which will be coming out of the Student Life Committee shortly. It is an important document in the right direction. It should be the forerunner of a sorely needed judicial system at GW.

/s/ Neil R. Portnow
President, Student Assembly

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Incompetence

The choice of Dean of Men Paul Sherburne to "handle student's rights and responsibilities" (Hatchet, March 6) is a case of gross

misvaluation of competence. Since his arrival here, last summer, Sherburne has mishandled, misinterpreted, and skirted the judicial process of the University.

The most recent example of Sherburne's incompetence is his handling of David Kramer suspension. Sherburne took "judicial" action against a student without ever even informing the student that his actions were in question. Sherburne also neglected to inform the student of his rights—the "channels" open to him.

It was Sherburne who was virtually "laughed at" by the Student Life Committee two months ago when he presented a proposal for a University policy on demonstrations which usurped virtually every right students have. When Prof. Seidelson, of the Law School and a member of the committee, formulated an alternative proposal which was very acceptable to the committee, Sherburne childishly insisted that HIS proposal was better and for four weeks almost singlehandedly delayed the deliberations of one of the University's most important committees.

As one of V.P. Smith's liaison to the Human Relations Advisory Committee, Sherburne must be blamed with the lack of direction from which that committee suffered and which eventually was responsible for the committee's death.

The list of Sherburne's folly continues. And now the word is handed down that such proven incompetence is to be rewarded and formalized by an official title. The next step must be the appointment of Dean Linton to be Chairman of Student Life. We have nothing to expect but the worst from this time forth.

/s/ Bruce Smith

/s/ Bill Oliver
Barry Mazor
James R. Guthrie

Mr. Sirkin obtained the information from WRGW Sports Director Tim Ashwell, Ed.

(See Letters, p. 8)



THIS IS NUMBER 5 IN A SERIES OF ZIPPY COMIX. COLLECT 'EM! TRADE 'EM! SWAP 'EM! BURN 'EM! EAT 'EM FOR DINNER!

Administrators Favor Moderation

by B.D. Colen

SAN FRANCISCO STATE'S S.I. Hayakawa to the contrary, many of the nation's college administrators favor taking a moderate line against campus radicals.

According to a feature story in the March 7 Wall Street Journal, more and more administrators are beginning to feel that they can accomplish more by negotiating with campus dissidents than they can by suspending or expelling them.

Many college and university presidents, the Journal reports, disagree with Notre Dame president, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who announced that those participating in disruptive demonstrations would be given

"15 minutes for meditation" and then would be suspended if they failed to cease their disruption.

"If we had taken Father Hesburgh's stand," a San Fernando Valley State College administrator told the Journal, "the place would probably have burned down."

The Journal quoted a nameless president, referred to only as "the president of a prominent liberal arts college in the East" as saying that Hesburgh "has taken a simplistic approach to a complicated problem. It isn't fair to mislead so many people - including the President of the United States - into thinking that this hard line will result in restoration of peace on the campus.

"I haven't talked to a single college or university president," the anonymous administrator continued, "who feels this is a good solution. It merely encourages state legislatures to pass restrictive bills, or people who are threatened in some way by youth to crack down. Father Hesburgh, if I understand him correctly, rules out 'due process completely.'

Ruling out the use of a Hesburgh type approach at Brown University, that school's president, F. Donald Eckelmann, told the Journal that "you need a completely intimidated student body to make that sort of statement and get away with it. I think that will come back to haunt him."

"I think there's an increasing

feeling that you'd better choose the right time and place to be firm," Edward D. Eddy, president of Chatham College told the Journal. "If you chose it too soon, you lose. If you chose it too late, as Columbia did, you lose."

Some schools are attempting to stay away from the hard line as long as possible, attempting to negotiate and discuss instead. The administrators of these schools do, however, concede that there is time for hard line tactics.

Eric A. Walker, president of Penn State, is just such an administrator. "If they prevent any student from going to class, if any professor is prevented from teaching class, the ax will fall" at Penn State, according to

Walker.

GW's Vice President for Student Affairs, William P. Smith, like Walker, says that he wishes to avoid confrontation, but he will not hesitate to stand with Hesburgh if faced by a disruptive demonstration.

Smith has said that he wants to create a "meaningful dialogue with students," but he feels that "meaningful dialogue does not take place, however, during the use of force, or under the threat of force."

The Journal survey indicates that some students, as well as administrators, may be moving towards moderation.

Over 9,500 Michigan State University students, the Journal

(See Colen, p. 9)

Sherburne: Mistake After Mistake

by Rick Mink
Features Editor

My distinguished Editor-in-Chief has chosen to applaud Dean of Men Paul Sherburne for dropping charges against David Kramer. But, the editor is guilty of many oversights, in addition to the unwarranted praise.

First, Sherburne did not drop the case because he felt Kramer's procedural rights had been violated. He dropped it because of the "general confusion surrounding the case." Nor did he admit he made a mistake. He still feels, according to the text of his statement, that his actions were completely justified. He apparently dropped it because he realized that it was his only way out.

Sherburne felt no "confusion" as to his authority to act. He is empowered to suspend students, and under the "elastic omnipotence" clause (GW catalogue, p. 45), he can suspend them for just about anything he chooses. Sherburne cleverly did not involve that clause, but could always justify his actions in terms of it, should the forgery clause be unsubstantiable.

Additionally, the Hearing Committee on Student Affairs is permitted under its constitution, Article I, to hear cases in controversy about student conduct. Obviously, the application here would be 1) Sherburne suspends; 2) Kramer disagrees. Here we have controversy! So the Hearing Committee would have

appellate jurisdiction in the case, although it is not specifically spelled out in the constitution's later articles.

Let us briefly review Sherburne's actions in the case, actions he still defends, and see if they are really justifiable. Sherburne received the file of information on February 26. The information, compiled for the most part by Director of College of General Studies Credit Programs, Elzberry Waters, contains a piece of "evidence" which Waters refers to as the means by which he became aware of Kramer's candidacy. Curiously enough, the article was not one on the Student Council elections, but one in which Kramer's arrest on Montgomery County charges was reported. In the report, Kramer is referred to as a candidate for student office. The political implications are clear.

Sherburne decided to suspend Kramer after consulting "various officials." He still had not spoken to Waters, or Ronda Billig, or even to Kramer. But he made his decision. He also included in the suspension letter the five day "grace period." All that did was to provide Sherburne the opportunity to do what he should have done before making a decision, namely, investigate the case. Of course, if no one had contested Sherburne's method, he would have tried a student, judged him, and sentenced him, while establishing himself as the appellate body.

Finally, Sherburne's agreement to review his own decision, without revoking it, was certainly not in accord with any accepted conceptions of justice. Because that procedure, in effect, said to Kramer, "I have found you guilty. You have a last chance to prove yourself innocent." It is usually the case that the burden of proof rests with the accuser. It would not have been the case here.

A further irony is that Sherburne, of all people, has been designated to develop a judicial system here, a system that is badly needed. But left to his own designs, Sherburne constructed a reprehensible procedure that violated every due process provision guaranteed to all American citizens, even college students. If this is an indication of Sherburne's "sense of justice" then I seriously doubt his ability to establish an equitable system.

Aside from Sherburne's actions, the Kramer case has drawn attention to trends at GW that portend a stormy future. Incredibly, Sherburne did not once violate University regulations. He even bent the forgery suspension clause in the catalogue to read one year, as opposed to the stated permanent dismissal penalty. But nowhere is the student or faculty member guaranteed the right to due process. There is no "pending investigation" clause in the elastic omnipotence regulation. A similar rule, concerning athletes, was

instituted by the NCAA "manifest disobedience" rule, and unflinchingly approved by GW.

The question seems to be how much usurpation of students' rights the officials at GW intend to take. It was gratifying, and surprising that the Administration obviously finally responded to public opinion and the efforts of Neil Portnow and Wally Sherwood. But there is still nothing to prevent the people in charge from doing the same thing again, perhaps with different individuals and certainly with more discretion. We grant that the legal responsibilities of the University must be protected, but to deny people basic constitutional rights to due process is unacceptable. In the words of one concerned student, "We find ourselves rightly bound by civil law, but very wrongly deprived of civil rights."

The tendency is an alarming one. We must remember that a university is neither a business nor a government where petty self-interests and political beliefs can become motivations for the abridgement of others' rights. We must remember that a university is a place for education, where openness, fairness and truth should be the chief means to that education.

Those ideals seem to be losing their importance at GW. If the tendency continues, GW faces serious trouble as a functioning, democratic educational institution.

More Letters to the Editor

HumRRO

The military-academic complex is alive and residing peacefully at G.W. I refer to HumRRO.

HumRRO stands for the Human Resources Research Office. This organization was created by G.W. at the specific request of the Department of the Army in 1951. Today 90% of HumRRO's work is under the sponsorship of the Department of the Army. Moreover, it considers itself as the Army's principal resource for research and development in training, motivation, and leadership.

The primary goal of this organization "is to establish productive working relations between HumRRO and the Army."

The question to be asked is what do they do? It is very interesting to read from their list of work units. Under the code name SPECIAL, they are concerned with training in special warfare, counter-insurgency, and related missions; PROTECT deals with the

performance of military personnel wearing protective masks; TANKER has to do with improved methods for training tank commanders. The list goes on: BASICTRAIN deals with basic combat training; RIFLEMAN is devoted to the improvement of the combat proficiency of the light weapons infantrymen; UNIFECT has as its obligation the development of procedures for increasing the effectiveness of small infantry-type units.

We are told over and over again that this university cannot take political stands on the controversies of the day. The university must maintain its neutrality. If it does not it will lose its integrity. What hypocrisy! Our association and close connection with HumRRO represents a definite and very clear contribution to the Viet Nam War effort.

How is any of the work done by HumRRO relevant or beneficial to our educational experience? HumRRO is the product of the Army, it's work

and the applications derived from this work have no place on any American campus.

To all those who feel strongly about our partnership with HumRRO, make your feelings known Friday at 11:00 A.M. at Rice Hall, 8th floor boardroom.

/s/ Mark L. Plotkin

SDS Misconceptions

I feel that it is necessary to clarify some of the misconceptions that SDS is trying to create about the Cuban situation.

First, it is important to note that the dissatisfaction of most of the Cuban people is vividly expressed by the fact that over 500,000 people have left the island since the beginning of the revolution. The Freedom Flights, which were established in December 1965, air lift approximately 200 people per day out of Cuba, and they are solidly booked for the next three years.

In 1958, Cuba was self supporting in many foodstuffs such as meat, poultry, fish, eggs, milk, etc. Under Communism,

food ration cards were introduced before the third year of the revolution. Oranges, which were very abundant, have now become so scarce that they can be purchased only in a pharmacy and with a doctor's prescription.

In 1958, Cuba with 66.6 per cent ranked fourth in the world in highest distribution of gross national product as compensation to labor, surpassed only by Great Britain with 73.4 per cent, the U.S. with 70.1 per cent and Canada with 68.5 per cent. By 1958, Cubans owned 86 per cent of the total capital invested in Cuba, while foreign investments amounted to only 14 per cent and had declined steadily since 1939.

The Constitution of 1940 was considered among the most liberal in the world. It provided for a maximum workday of eight hours, minimum wage of \$3 per day, paid vacation, insurance, protected labor rights, sick pay, etc. As soon as the workers were "liberated from capitalistic exploitation" and the "dictatorship of the proletariat"

takes its place, in other words, now that everything "belongs to the people," the following are some of the things which have happened:

1. The Minister of Labor now has complete power and the Constitution of 1940 has been abolished.

2. Free or voluntary work is now compulsory.

3. Political indoctrination is now compulsory. (This is what some believe to be the eradication of illiteracy.)

4. Free service in the militia is now compulsory.

5. Production minimums have been established.

The promise of the revolution to bring about needed agrarian reforms has not been fulfilled by Castro. Private land holdings have been confiscated by the government and have not been distributed among the peasants. The INRA (National Agrarian Reform Institute) today holds all of the farm and pasture land of Cuba. State latifundia has replaced private ownership.

Castro has the largest and best equipped army in Latin America. Of course, this is very important for his plan of exporting the revolution.

These are some of the things which are happening in Cuba.

/s/ Jorge Hidalgo

Creative Destruction'

The 'Milwaukee 14' Has Style

First in a Series

by Jim Cummins

ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1968, 14 men entered the Brumberger Building in Milwaukee, shortly before closing time. This building contains the offices of all nine Milwaukee draft boards. They waited until the building closed and then detained a cleaning lady, taking her keys. They entered the draft offices and removed most of the files from four of the boards and the 1-A files from a fifth.

They then hurried outside and across the street to a small war memorial plaza. Emptying the records on the ground, "the 14" set them ablaze with homemade napalm prepared from a Special Forces Handbook recipe. Standing arm in arm to await arrest, they held a short religious service consisting of scripture readings, freedom songs, and expressions of thoughts as they arose. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 draft records were effectively destroyed.

"The 14," consisting of five

priests, a Christian Brother, and several graduate students, teachers, and poverty workers were arrested without incident at the site. Bail for the entire group was set at \$415,000, and later lowered to \$95,000. Since that time, they have been arraigned with the trial date set for May 5. Much support has been mobilized across the country, but surprisingly enough (or is it?) the press has given little coverage to the action. Indeed, many people have never even heard of "the Milwaukee 14."

The United States was born and has grown in a tradition of protest against governmental or managerial injustice, but to the average, middle-income level American, the "forgotten man," any activism against what is, can only be negative. It shakes his foundations and could alter the system that hands him his pay, or threaten grave values that he read about in some text books. Laws have protected him from murderers, thieves, and vandals, and so law in general has become an end in itself, for he does not feel suffering, hunger, or war.

To the protestor, on the other hand, injustice and suffering are only too real, and law and this system seem to be

the perpetrators of all these negative realities. So two frames of mind surround every protest movement: the untouched, satisfied, citizen, and the frustrated, hungry-for-justice demonstrator. Certainly, on both sides there are other types of thinkers, such as those who merely want to destroy or to maim, and those who are out and out fascists, but I think that the two categories I first

mentioned are at least, the more or less sincere elements.

I have chosen to dwell upon the action of "the Milwaukee 14" in this series of articles, because I feel that it holds a message for both sides. What it cried out against was not merely war, or poverty, or conscription, or racism, but against all of these and the inevitable suffering that each and all promote. Their action was one of creative destruction of property which hurt no one in any way, but themselves, and this they willingly accepted.

Albert Camus has said, "To be born to create, to love, to win at games, is to be born to live in time of peace. But war teaches us to lose everything and become what we were not. It all becomes a question of style." The style of "the Milwaukee 14" was chosen with a purpose.

And so for the average American who say the tiny column relating to the incident on the third of fourth page of his hometown newspaper, (if indeed it was there at all) the whole thing is forgotten, written off as another action of kooks. But these words of "the Milwaukee 14" statement stand out for those who have seen it:

"We declare that the service of life no longer provides any options other than positive, concrete actions against what can only be called the American way of death: a way of death that gives property a greater value than life, a way of death sustained not by invitation and hope, but by coercion and fear. We have no illusions regarding the consequences of our action...But we pay the price, if not gladly, at least with a profound hope."

On Labor

I enjoyed the recent thought-provoking articles on labor in the Encounter. However I wish the Encounter had addressed itself not to whether labor is or is not too powerful in our economy, but whether labor is using such force as it has for the advancement of all workers, or of only those who are now members. As Robert Kennedy said in To Seek A Newer World, today's youth "think labor has grown sleek and bureaucratic with power, sometimes frankly discriminatory, occasionally even corrupt and exploitative, a force not for change but for the status quo, unwilling or unable to organize new members, indifferent..."

I think there is much truth in this. Labor unions have not been exactly selfless in their quest for a better world for the worker, and the results have not always been fair.

The \$4.00-an-hour steelworker of whom Mr. Sylvester is so proud has more than once contributed to raising the cost of living for other workers.

I do not say that he should not get \$4.00 an hour. I do say that one result of the growth of powerful national unions based on an exclusivist rather than an inclusivist principle has been the division of labor into two classes.

Those on the inside seem more and more to be a closed, privileged group. Those who are not allowed to join (!) are paid less, work more hours with less job security, and generally remain on the outside, awaiting their Cesar Chavez.

/s/ Frank DeMarco

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MARCH 24

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Lawyer's Address

Fee — from p. 4

Draft Is Unconstitutional

by Jim Lubell

MICHAEL E. TIGER, editor of the Selective Service Law Report spoke on the unconstitutionality of the draft system Monday afternoon in Thurston Hall.

Tiger, who successfully contested the religious clause of the C.O. status for an atheist, explained that on the basis of the World War I cases, the courts consider the draft as a representation of a "reciprocal obligation of the citizenship."

Although Congress is given

Colen — from p. 7—

Campus Unrest

reports, signed a petition stating their opposition to "intimidation, violence, and disruption," which they presented to Michigan State president John A. Hannah.

Since the petition was submitted, over 1,500 signatures have been added to it, so that more than 11,000 of the school's 40,000 students have now signed.

At Rutgers, students have formed a "Moderate Student Association" much like the "Majority Coalition" which was formed last spring at Columbia.

The Hatchet is not the only student newspaper receiving Letters to the Editor satirizing radical student groups. The student paper at Kansas State, reports the Journal, received a letter calling for the formation of an "Irish Studies Program," and demanding that St. Patrick's Day be made a holiday. The letter was signed by the "Gaelic Student Coalition."

Engineers Name 15 For Honors

TWO NATIONAL engineering honorary societies have completed the initiation of 15 School of Engineering and Applied Science undergraduate students.

The Tau Beta Pi Association announced the initiation of six undergrads whose scholarship places them in the top eighth of their class in their next to last year or in the top fifth of their class in their last year. These scholastically eligible students are further considered on the basis of personal integrity, breadth of interest both inside and outside engineering, adaptability, and unselfish activity. Tau Beta Pi is the engineering students' equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa.

Those initiated for the fall semester 1968 were: Alan Dohne, Jorge Hidalgo, Roy Huffman, Rodolpho Laporta, Sandy Joel Marenberg, and Wesley Winchell.

The Sigma Tau fraternity, which recognizes scholarship and professional attainment announced the initiation of the following for the fall 1968 semester: Michael Cook, Sandy Joel Marenberg, John Chamberlain, Myron Schloss, Yigal Piszky, Arthur Lukas, Rodolpho Laporta, Louis Kouts, and Richard Curtin.

the power to establish the Army, Tiger contended that "the framers had in mind a small standing army and militia of the individual states that could be called upon when needed by the government."

In discussing the salary received by the military, he said that "the Supreme Court has dismissed as not worthy of discussion the fact that conscript soldiers are payed less than their wages are worth in the market."

Speaking on Viet Nam, Tiger felt that "the war could be considered illegal because war has not been declared." He added, however, that presidents have in the past used forces without consulting Congress.

Tiger also said that the war in Viet Nam may be attacked on

the grounds of customary international law. Under this law, he stated, "aggression is to be condemned and nations should stay out of the internal affairs of other nations."

After speaking for an hour, Tiger answered questions from the group of about 30 students.

When asked whether he felt an atheist should be considered a conscientious objector, he said, "If you believe in the First Amendment, the answer has to be yes."

In discussing what may be done to correct the often unprecedent and sometimes unlawful practices of the Selective Service Board, he suggested that we should "put lawyers out there on the scene where they can watch."

Elliott Explains Fee

condition, although undesirable, would have to be overlooked when building a unified university, stating that "a great Law School, or a great Graduate School, or other professional schools cannot exist separate and apart from a great university."

Elliott's letter contended that when "Harvard, the wealthiest university in the world, and probably the best, finds it necessary to increase tuition by \$400 in one year; I think we have undeniable proof of what the real cost of inflation is to today's student."

"We cannot build a great university," he concluded, "without recognizing both the autonomy of the individual school or college, and at the same time, the unity of the total

institution. Since your (Schneider's) recommendations run counter to this direction, I see no way by which they can be accepted."

Warsaw Tribute

The GW B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation is sponsoring an exhibition commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

Steve Luger, Chairman of the event, announced that the exhibition will open today and can be viewed from 10:5 p.m. daily except Saturday.

Here are 8 distinguished bankers. They're all in their 20's.



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we particularly like.

If this is the first time banking has ever crossed your mind, this is soon enough. Many of our officers hadn't considered banking, either. They turned out to be just as good as the ones who did.

So if you have imagination and drive, we'd like to meet you. One of our personnel officers will be visiting your campus soon. If you think a career in banking might be right for you, check with your placement officer about having a talk with our man from The First. If you stop by the Placement Office today, you'll find our booklet outlining the career experiences of the 8 distinguished young bankers in the picture.



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Arts and Entertainment

Indian Folksinger Stars In Unique Folk Festival

by Marian Edelman

BUFFY ST. MARIE will highlight the folk festival at Georgetown Univ. Saturday, March 15 at McDonough Gym on 37 and O St., N.W. New Lost City Ramblers, Charles River Valley Boys, the Rev. Gary Davis, the Puzzle, the hard rock group the Fallen Angels, and Bert Mason are also feature performers on the 8 p.m. program. WGTB-FM, Georgetown University's radio station, will sponsor this first in a series of concerts presented by the Poor People's Development Foundation. Having been active previously in programs to aid the

poor, the entertainers on the bill have donated their services to this show.

National G.R.I.P.E. (Grass Rooters Interested in Poverty Elimination) has instituted the Poor People's Development Foundation. Its purpose is to grant funds to community co-operatives instituted by G.R.I.P.E. These funds will enable the people of the community to develop their own industries, businesses, and low income housing. In addition to raising funds, it is hoped that the publicity will give the public an increased awareness of the poor and their problems.

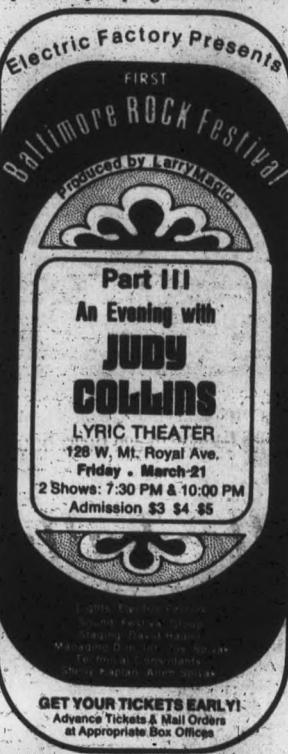
Buffy St. Marie, the featured performer of the evening, is a Cree Indian, some of whose songs are directed toward the injustices inflicted upon the Indians. "Now That The Buffalo's Gone" and "My Country 'Tis of These People Are Dying" are two of her best known protest songs; she has also written the famous anti-war song "The Universal Soldier," which was a hit record for Donovan.

However, Buffy is more than a protest singer — her repertoire ranges from traditional folk and blues to country and western music. For example, she has composed "Until It's Time For You To Go" a love song which has been recorded by many performers in several languages.

Buffy has four best-selling albums to her credit: "It's My Way!," "Many A Mile," "Little Wheel Spin and Spin," and "Fire and Fleet and Candlelight." Two more LP's are scheduled by the label within the next few months: "Illuminations" and Buffy's first country and western album.

Advance tickets for the concert are \$3 and \$4, and may be obtained at Sears, AAA, Soul Shack, Empire Music, and the Student Union. Tickets at the door are \$4 and \$5.

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BUFFY ST. MARIE, versatile Indian songstress, is appearing at Georgetown University Saturday night in a concert sponsored by the Poor People's Development Foundation.

Cultural Compendium

EDWARD ALBEE'S "The American Dream," the latest offering in GW's Experimental Theatre program, will be presented at 8:30 p.m. on March 14, 15, and 16 in Studio A of Lisner Auditorium. Although there is no admission charge, a donation of \$.25 is requested.

WORKS BY Beethoven, Brahms, Debussy, Franck, and Roussel will be performed by Asst. Professor of Music Neil Tilkens in Lisner Auditorium tonight at 8:30 p.m. Prof. Tilkens has appeared extensively as a soloist and accompanist in chamber music in the Washington area, performing at various colleges where he taught before coming to GW. The concert is open to the public free of charge.

ON PAGE 5 of the Monday, March 10 edition of the Hatchet, Linda Kress was incorrectly identified as Rosemary Murphy in a photograph. The Hatchet regrets this error.

Potomac' Editor Speaks Out

CULTURAL AFFAIRS staff member Mark Olshaker interviewed David Parker, editor of the "Potomac Literary and Art Review" in his office in the Student Union Annex last Tuesday. Parker is a 21 year old senior majoring in English. A partial transcript of the interview follows:

HATCHET: I guess the most obvious question, Dave, is why did you take the position of editorship of the "Potomac"?

PARKER: Actually, working on the "Potomac" may be thought of as an exercise in mental masturbation. It becomes more meaningful with each step up the ladder of the magazine's editorial hierarchy, until it reaches me, the editor.

HATCHET: Could you explain that, please?

PARKER: Any artist, and I

like to think that we are artists, are most of all interested in self-gratification of the mind, the center of our creative urges. In my case, the urge is manifested in terms of editing the literary efforts of my associates, hence the term, "mental masturbation."

HATCHET: Since you mentioned the position of editor, has next year's "Potomac" editor been chosen yet?

PARKER: Not at this time, but those wishing to petition for the post should submit their names to any member of the publications committee. And while I'm at it, I'd just like to say that I hope next year's editor will get as much out of the position as I did.

HATCHET: The last issue of the "Potomac" was bigger than it has been in the past. To what do you attribute this change in format?

PARKER: Basically, it was an increase in the size of the pages, although several other factors predicated the change.

HATCHET: Could you mention a few of these?

PARKER: No.

HATCHET: I must bring up the fact that the "Potomac" has not enjoyed as wide an acceptance among GW students as you said you had hoped for. Would you comment on this, please?

PARKER: Yes. The reason we didn't sell as many of the last issues as we had hoped for is because, contrary to what I had imagined earlier, the GW student body is basically illiterate. For instance, they would rather read the "Hatchet" for Peter Mikelbank's simple-minded cartoons than read the "Potomac" for Hope Messing's poignant artwork, or Stan Bornstein's sophisticated photography. And as far as any of those jocks comprehending Mike Cohen's intellectual poetry, I'm afraid that's a lost cause. I believe it was Alexander Hamilton who said, "The people, sir, is a great beast."

HATCHET: If this is true, why do you continue to publish your magazine?

PARKER: I believe it was an old Chinese philosopher who said, "If I knew the world would end tomorrow, I'd still plant an apple tree today."

HATCHET: Yes, I understand. May material still be submitted for consideration for the next issue?

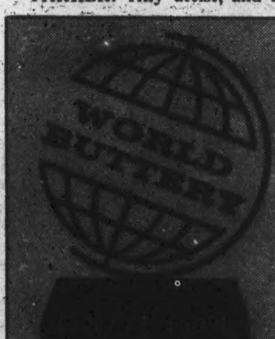
PARKER: This Friday is the deadline. Actually, the magazine won't be coming out until the end of April, but we like to give the authors plenty of time to rewrite after we see their work, because, frankly, the English composition classes here aren't too good, so I usually end up telling these people all that they missed in English 1 and 40. And besides I have other things to do with my time.

HATCHET: Didn't an English composition teacher write a review for the "Hatchet" on the last "Potomac"?

PARKER: I rest my case.

HATCHET: One last question, Dave. Is it true that your fiancee Elizabeth Duvall is the real brains behind the "Potomac" organization?

PARKER: Just a minute, I'll ask her.



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Security — from p. 2

Elliott Replies to Portnow Letter

suggestion of Chairman Cibinic, I have appointed one additional student to the membership. In the meantime Mr. McElroy has resigned and a replacement has been named for him. While this does not bring equal membership to students and to faculty, it does give the students a greater number of places.

Your request, however, has raised a fundamental question with regard to the make-up of many University policy-making bodies. On the basis of both philosophy and practicality, I must reject the recommendation that joint committees have equal numbers of students and faculty or administrative officers. There are many activities around the University which should be generally within the

management responsibility of students. In recent years George Washington has moved significantly in this direction through the broad responsibilities given to the Student Council and further to the Student Assembly through its new constitution. The Student Life Committee on the other hand is an administrative committee with broad responsibilities over matters that concern all members of the University community and, therefore, I think it reasonable to expect equal representation on that body. It is the third area, however, on which I reject the philosophy of equal representation. I refer, of course, to the academic programs of the institution. In this area it is the

faculty member who is appointed because of his special knowledge and experience, and it is to him and his colleagues that the institution must look for the exercise of that expert knowledge and experience by all of the faculty in molding and directing an educational experience which is in their judgement worthy of the University brand. If the student viewpoint is accepted as equal to that of the faculty, then I see no fundamental basis for the student to pay tuition and other costs necessary for him to study with such a faculty. It would be equally questionable whether or not the faculty could properly be compensated, if their academic and intellectual competence did not reach

beyond the knowledge and experience of the students. This does not mean that the student must be denied a significant role in the academic process. In fact the advice of both students and alumni can be of great value to the total assessment of the educational programs through the constant examination of strengths and weaknesses. Departmental advisory Committees and school and college Councils seem to me to be practical ways by which such significant involvement can be made realistic. Some of these efforts are already proving helpful at this University and it is my hope that they may continue to grow in stature and influence within our total policy-making structure.

As we work through campus problems and plans from day to day, I suspect one of our toughest tasks will be to identify more clearly the responsibility of each policy-making committee, particularly the specific committees that might fall within each of the above three groups. Following such initial determination, the membership of each group must be that which will give the broadest representation and therefore the greatest strength. In this respect, I shall continue to welcome recommendations from all parts of the campus to the end that all policy-making bodies will have the benefit of the widest possible advice and counsel.

/s/Lloyd H. Elliott

Prof. Elizabeth Hill

A True Educational Pioneer

by Dennis Davison

WHEN ONE ATTEMPTS an evaluation of a college or university, the first thing noted is the faculty. Beautiful buildings do not make a university's reputation, unless there is nothing else to talk about. Here at GW, we are fortunate to be able to talk about something, or rather someone, else.

If you are able to find a seat in Corcoran 314 on Tuesday or Thursday evenings, you will see, hear, and feel Professor Elizabeth Hill lecture on the life and works of Leo Tolstoy. The experience will be one not easily forgotten.

This year Professor Popluiko left on sabbatical, leaving a

vacancy in the Slavic Language and Literature department. On the suggestion of Mrs. K. Gavrilovic, Professor Hill was asked to spend the spring semester here at GW. Professor Hill, four times Andrew Mellon visiting professor at the University of Pittsburgh, consented.

There have been only six women professors (and only two women who have held chairs), in the entire history of Cambridge University. In 1950, the Chair of Slavonic Studies was created as a personal honor for Professor Hill, which, through her outstanding effort, was made into a Statutory (permanent) Chair. Elizabeth Hill, M.A., Ph.D., Life Fellow of the University College, London and

Girton College, Cambridge, has, on her distant travels, found, selected, and purchased the 30,000 volumes that fill the Slavonic Library (at Cambridge) which she founded.

A one time president of the Cambridge Association of University Women and the Association of Russian Teachers, as well as a member of the Scarborough Commission of the Development of Slavonic Studies and the chief Slavonic specialist of the Ministry of Information (England) during World War II, Professor Hill is not an administrator, but a teacher. While at Cambridge, she was the only professor to be known to her students by her first name — Lisa.

Professor Hill is a true

educational pioneer, whose incredible and unflagging energy has made it possible for 3,500 students and special intensive course participants to become translators, interpreters, Slavic specialists in government service and Slavic scholars throughout the world. Some thirty-three Ph.D. theses have been directed by her, and the Slavic or Russian Chairs at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Durham, and headships of departments at Bangor, and in Canada and Australia, as well as numerous associate lectureships, are held by her students.

An international figure, Elizabeth Hill was the first British representative on the International Commission of Slavists, a position which has

taken her as an official visitor to all the Slavic countries. The one-time president of the British University Association of Slavists, she is one of the rare non-political figures to be invited to be a visitor in residence at the Serbian Academy of Science in Belgrade. There she acted as an expert paleographer, and worked on medieval Slavonic manuscripts. In the 1950's, she was appointed a member of the Cultural Section of the British-Polish Co-Existence Conference.

If you have ever read "For Readers Only," you might be surprised to know that the author's name, John Penn, is a pseudonym for Professor Hill. She has also translated and published letters from Dostoevsky to his wife and the letters of Lenin. In addition, she wrote the biography of R. Boskovic (commissioned by the Royal Geographic Society), which the London Times hailed as the "model of biography."

Despite Professor Hill's formidable background and achievements, her greatest accomplishment is in the classroom. She is teaching Introduction to Slavic Literature (91), Second-year Russian, as well as Tolstoy (156). The student reaction is obvious. Her rapport with the students is electrifying. Her clear, concise and expert delivery coupled with her master of the subject is obvious to the listener. Her genius in making the student feel that she is talking directly to him is the mark of a polished educator. Professor Hill inspires the student by igniting the material so as to make it even more enjoyable. On the whole, her classes are a unique experience.

Professor Hill is going back to the University of Pittsburgh in the fall, but she will be free again next spring. Our University would do well to try any inducement to have her return, for such a truly outstanding individual is hard to find.

SENIORS

How concerned will you be with George Washington after June 8th?

*Apathetic Alumni make for a poor University.
Remain active!*

Petition for the Class of 1969 Alumni Council

Petitions available in the Alumni Office — Bacon Hall - 100 through March 17.

Election of five-man Council March 20 & 21

